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MILTON NURSERY CO.

A. Miller & Sons, Incorporators

MILTON, OREGON



**Mrs. P. S.
Du Pont**

One of the finest golden yellows of recent introduction. See description on page 19.



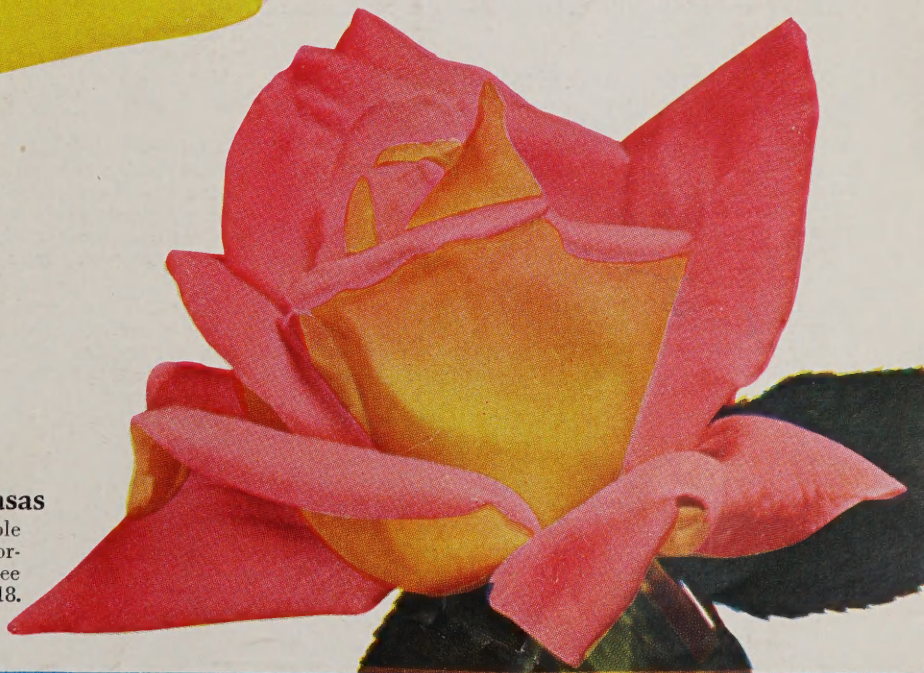
OREGON ROSES

Finest quality—hardy and vigorous — with abundance of beautiful blossoms.

We offer only the best dependable varieties.

**Etoile de
Hollande**

A superior, unfading dark red. See description on page 18.



Federico Casas

A most admirable combination of gorgeous colorings. See description, page 18.

SERVICE and QUALITY since 1878

Fine Ornamentals and Fruit Trees

~ AN IDEAL SINCE 1878



In the year 1878, A. Miller, urged on by his love for growing things, started a small nursery at Milton, in Umatilla County, Oregon. Modest at first, but favored by climate, soil, and a demand for fruit trees in his new country, rapidly grew into larger proportions necessitating in a few years, the help of the oldest son, S. A. Miller, who in 1896 took the active management. After a few years, this continued growth called for the additional assistance of two other sons, G. W. Miller and C. B. Miller. Up to the year 1908 the business had been conducted under the name of A. Miller & Sons, at which time the firm, with the same ownership, was incorporated as Milton Nursery Co. The personnel of the company remained intact until the decease of the founder, A. Miller, in 1925, at the ripe age of 95 years and 6 months, and Mr. S. A. Miller in 1932. Under the experienced management of the two remaining sons and C. D. Hobbs, an associate since 1904, the business continues along the same lines as before with a steady effort to better the product wherever possible. Owning and operating over three hundred and twenty-five acres, perfectly adapted to the production of quality nursery stock, gives us the well-earned distinction of being the largest and one of the oldest nurseries operating in the Pacific Northwest.

For the patronage of over three-score years we are grateful, and we hope to merit the confidence of our many friends for the years yet to come.

That We May Serve You Better

HOW TO ORDER AND OTHER HELPFUL INFORMATION

We begin shipping in the fall about October 20th, continuing until freezing weather, and usually in spring from March 1st into the middle of April.

Orders sent in by mail should be written plainly, giving post office, county and state, with specific shipping instructions. Be sure to sign your name. The absence of any of these requirements may mean delay and a possible loss.

Terms. All orders must be paid in full before shipment. We pay transportation charges to any point in the Pacific Northwest and one-half the transportation cost to all other points in the United States.

Descriptions in this catalog of the various kinds of fruits, etc., are in the main correct, but altitude, soil and climatic conditions, moisture and cultivation influence quality, color, size and season to a marked degree, so much so that customers may doubt the genuineness of certain varieties of fruit. Before condemning anything as untrue to name or inferior, always allow the foregoing to have proper weight.

Warranty or Guarantee: We take great care to have our nursery stock true to name, cutting all our scions and buds from bearing trees under our personal supervision. Most of the failures with trees and shrubs are due to causes entirely beyond our control, such as unfavorable weather and soil conditions, too deep or too shallow planting, lack of moisture, etc., which renders it impossible for us to guarantee success, and although we take all possible care to supply only such stock as will, under proper conditions, produce satisfactory results, we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to Life, Description, Quality, Productiveness or any other matter of any Nursery Stock, Seeds, Plants or Bulbs we sell. It is mutually agreed that our total liability for any errors should stock prove untrue to name as labeled, shall be limited, upon satisfactory proof, to our replacing free or refunding the purchase price.

It must be plain to everyone who gives the matter the slightest thought that it is entirely to our best interests to send out only such nursery stock as will not only grow, but prove true to name and description and entirely satisfactory

to our customers, and any fair and consistent complaint, should there be any, will have our sympathetic attention.

We have been serving the public for over **sixty years** and are continually adding to our large list of **satisfied customers**, which we value as **our greatest asset**. We offer this to you as our best recommendation and assurance that the quality of our stock and dealings will meet your reasonable expectation.

Substitution. We reserve the right, in case we are out of a variety, to substitute another one of equal merit when it can be done (always labeling each substitution with correct name) unless party ordering says "no substitution" in which case we will fill order as completely as we can, and refund balance of remittance.

Claims. Labels are attached to all trees and shrubs and secure packing assures delivery in good condition. However, if there is any apparent damage, call this to the attention of the railroad agent, have notation made on shipping bill and notify us immediately. If you discover any errors please report them promptly and give us a chance to correct them.

Prices. The uncertainty of conditions in the nursery field, owing to such items as labor, packing material and other items that govern prices on nursery stock; also because of the fact that the supply on many varieties is so limited, makes our old time custom of putting permanent price on every item in catalog as heretofore, impractical and impossible. So we have enclosed a price list with this book which you can use in making up your order.

Days of Business. No business transacted on Saturdays but open all other days.

MILTON NURSERY CO.

A. Miller & Sons, Incorporators
MILTON, OREGON



Weeping Cherry (Prunus Pendula)

Shade and Flowering Trees

Fortunate indeed is the home-owner who starts his landscaping on a site already containing an adequate number of shade trees of desirable varieties. But most of us have to provide our own trees and the following list contains much helpful information in making a proper selection.



Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch

BIRCH (*Betula*)

European White Birch (*B. alba*). A tall, graceful tree with spraylike branches and white bark which makes pleasing contrasts in summer or winter. 40 feet.

European White Birch (*Clump Form*). This variety is identical with the above except it is grown, in our nursery, with three treelike leaders or stems branched at the ground, giving a naturalistic effect as often seen in the woods. Very distinctive. 40 feet.

European Pyramidal White Birch (*B. alba fastigiata*). This is the pyramidal form of the regular *Betula alba*, having same foliage, leaves and bark excepting grows in a slender, upright form similar to poplars, but more admired. 30 feet.

Purple Birch (*B. purpurea*). This Birch is very similar to the *Betula alba*, with more open, spreading branches. The new branches and leaves are a purple-blue color. The bark on the main body and older limbs become a snow-white, giving a very attractive contrast. 40 feet.

Weeping Cutleaf Birch (*B. alba pendula laciniata*). The Queen of all Birches is this unusually graceful, drooping tree; particularly adapted as a lawn specimen or in groups of three trees for outstanding background. The bark is very white. 50 feet. See colored illustration.

CHERRY (*Prunus*)

Among the flowering trees the Japanese Rose-Flowering Cherry is one of the most popular. They may be used for a street parking tree, single specimen for the lawn or in mass plantings; any of which give a very colorful effect. We offer selections of very dark to light pinks and white; also single and double varieties.

Kwanzan. Double deep pink; vigorous, upright grower. Fine street tree.

Mount Fuji. Pure double white; best of the white varieties. Medium size, bushy form.

Naden. Double, light pink, late flowering; vigorous, upright growing; among the best.

Paul Wohlert. Semi-double, deep pink; fragrant; semi-dwarf growing; suitable for limited space; very free bloomer.

Weeping Cherry (*P. pendula*). This type of Rosebud Japanese Cherry is top-grafted on a hardy variety of Cherry about five feet from the ground. The drooping branches fall in a fountain form nearly to the ground and when in blossom produce a most gorgeous and colorful effect. The blossoms are pink and may be gotten in either single or double varieties. See colored illustration.



Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn

BOX ELDER (*Acer negundo*)

Golden Variegated Leaf (*A. negundo aurea*). A small ornamental tree with golden yellow and white variegated leaves. Hardy. 15 feet.

Green Leaf (*A. negundo*). This is the common Box Elder with bright green foliage; rapid growing and thrives in dry soils. 50 feet.

Silver Variegated Leaf (*A. negundo argentea*). Same as the Golden variety except for color. 15 feet.

CATALPA (*Bignoniaceae*)

Umbrella Catalpa (*C. bungei*). This is grafted on the Catalpa speciosa tree, approximately six feet from the ground. The branches form a round top from which it derives its name.

Western Catalpa (*C. speciosa*). A desirable ornamental tree, having large white blossoms and very large leaves. Adapted somewhat to moist soils. 50 feet.

CRABAPPLE (*Malus*)

When considering flowering ornamental trees, the Flowering Crabapple demands utmost admiration. There are varied shades of color of the blossoms, fruits and foliages; shapes and sizes of the varieties of trees. They produce delightful effects planted either as single specimens or groups. Very hardy.

Bechtel's. The finest of the small growing Flowering Crabs. The blossoms are very double, delicate pink, in profusion. Hardy. 10 to 15 feet. See colored illustration.

Eleyi. Brilliant purplish red foliage, purplish red flowers followed by spectacular dark red fruits.

Hopa. One of the strong growing varieties; purplish tinged leaves; large, single blossoms of a beautiful pink. 30 feet.

Niedzwetzkyana. This valuable variety has a rich reddish purple foliage and branches, dark red blossoms and fruit, making it one of the very distinctive Crabs. 25 ft.

Scheideckeri. A medium tall growing Flowering Crab; early flowering, double and lively pink; yellow fruit the size of a cherry. Has long been considered one of the best upright, slender varieties. 15 feet.

ELM (*Ulmus*)

American (*U. americana*). This Elm is tall growing, lofty and spreading, with drooping branches. At maturity it attains individual beauty. 100 feet.

Chinese (*U. pumila*). This is the newest variety of Elm, having become very popular for its rapid growth, adaptability to dry soils and attractive foliage. 50 feet.

HACKBERRY (*Celtis occidentalis*)

The Hackberry is a native tree with numerous slender branches and light green, shiny leaves forming a broad, spreading head, resembling the stately Elm. It produces small, orange-red to dark purple fruit in the fall. 40 feet.

HAWTHORN (*Crataegus*)

Double Pink Hawthorn (*C. oxyacantha rosea plena*). A variety of English Hawthorn same as the Paul's Scarlet except has delicate pink, double blossoms.

Paul's Scarlet (*C. oxyacantha pauli*). This is a very attractive tree in the early spring when covered with a mass of double, brilliant scarlet blossoms and red berries in the fall of the year. 30 feet. See colored illustration.

Washington (*C. cordata*). A Hawthorn especially admired for its rich, brilliant autumn foliage and large clusters of bright red berries, the latter remaining through the winter. 20 feet.

HORSE-CHESTNUT

(*Aesculus hippocastanum*)

Red Horse-Chestnut (*A. rubrum*). A beautiful, symmetrical tree quite well known. It has round, dense form and abundance of showy, bright pink or light red blossoms in the spring. 40 feet.

White Horse-Chestnut (*A. alba*). Similar to the above except has lovely white blossoms tipped with light pink shade. 50 feet.

LINDEN (*Tilia*)

American (*T. americana*). An American species, with intense, fragrant yellow blossoms; very large leaves and broad, round-formed top, which gives plenty of shade. Suitable for lawns, parks and streets. 70 feet.



Bechtel's Crabapple

LINDEN (*Tilia*)—Continued

European Small-Leaved (*T. cordata*). This graceful and symmetrical formed Linden has dark green leaves of the smallest size of all varieties of Lindens, making it very distinctive. 70 feet.

European Large-Leaved (*T. vulgaris*). In form and quality very similar to the American Linden, but has smaller leaves. It is one of the very popular varieties. 70 feet.

Silver-Leaved (*T. tomentosa*). For attractive, variegated foliage effects this is probably the most distinctive of all Lindens. The under side of the leaves is a beautiful silver shade and the upper side a bright green color; when agitated by the wind it is almost indescribable for beauty. 60 feet.

LOCUST (*Robinia*)

Black Locust (*R. pseudoacacia*). This is a well known, hardy, rapid growing Locust. Adapted to heat and dry soils. 60 to 70 feet.

Idahoan. This new popular Locust has almost the same form of growth as the Black Locust, except the blossoms are delicate lavender-pink and very fragrant; one of the most showy trees when in bloom. 50 feet.

Globe or Umbrella Locust (*R. umbraculifolia*). Attractive globe-shaped top; budded on a Black Locust stem about 6 feet from the ground. Light green foliage; does not bloom; very nice for formal effects.

Moss Locust (*R. hispida*). This is also a pink-flowering variety, blossoms quite similar to the Idahoan, except is budded on a Black Locust stem about 5 feet from the ground and is smaller growing, making a very beautiful ornamental tree. 20 feet.

MAPLE (*Acer*)

Columnar (*A. platanoides columnare*). A slender, columnar type of the Norway Maple, having heavy, dark green foliage. It is very useful for street parking, lawn specimen or as background accent tree. The height is about four times the diameter in size. A very scarce variety. 30 to 40 feet.



Bliriana Plum



Schwedter Maple

Globe (*A. platanoides globosa*). The foliage of this Maple is identical to the Norway and is budded about 6 feet from the ground, forming a symmetrical, globe-shaped top without trimming; very desirable for formal plantings. Top 5 by 5 feet.

Japanese (*A. palmatum atropurpureum*). This is commonly called the Japanese Blood-Leaved Maple. Is dwarf growing, forming a round, bushy form with attractive blood-red foliage; especially suitable for a lawn specimen. 8 to 12 feet.

Norway (*A. platanoides*). One of the most popular shade trees; having a broad, round top; large dark green foliage which stays on two weeks longer in the fall than other Maples. 50 feet.

Schwedler (*A. platanoides Schwedleri*). Similar to the Norway Maple except is somewhat smaller in size and has attractive purple-red foliage in the spring which turns to a rich bronze-red and throughout the season. 40 feet. See colored illustration.

Silver (*A. dasycarpum*). This is also commonly known as the Soft Maple. It is one of the fastest growing Maples with wide spreading branches and does well in all soils. 60 to 70 feet.

Sugar (*A. saccharum*). The Sugar Maple is somewhat more conical in shape than the Norway, with a dense foliage which turns bright yellow and scarlet in the autumn and is a very attractive shade tree. 60 to 70 feet.

Sycamore (*A. pseudoplatanus*). A large growing tree, with spreading branches and larger leaves than other Maples. Thrives in all soils and conditions and is one of the finest of shade trees. 60 to 70 feet.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus*)

European (*S. aucuparia*). A medium-sized tree bearing large, flat heads of white blossoms in the spring and clusters of brilliant scarlet berries in the autumn, remaining most of the winter. Excellent parking trees or for the lawn. 30 feet.

Oak-Leaved (*S. quercifolia*). This is equally as attractive as the European Mountain Ash. It is pyramidal in form; very heavy oak-shaped foliage and clusters of bright scarlet berries in the autumn. 30 feet.



Redbud (*Cercis Canadensis*)

PEACH (*Prunus*)

The Flowering Peaches, like the Flowering Plums, meet the need for a combination of colored foliage and blossoms for single specimens or group plantings. These trees have the usual bright green foliage of the fruiting peach but the blossoms are much larger and more double and may be had in dark red or bright pink colors. Be sure to specify your preference of colors: pink or red.

PEA-TREE (*Caragana*)

Siberian Pea-Tree (*C. arborescens*). A very hardy, shrub-tree with a green bark and foliage a delicate light green. The tiny, pealike, yellow blossoms cover the tree in May, hanging in graceful clusters. Flourishes in dry soils. 12 ft.

PLUM (*Prunus*)

The Ornamental Flowering Plums are attractive for lovely blossoms and showy foliage. Among the following are listed various types meeting conditions for all requirements. They are especially adapted for single lawn specimens or groups by themselves or with other plants.

Bliriana. Upright growth with dark foliage. The blossoms, appearing in May, are deep pink, very double, large and fragrant; shape and size resembling the flowering almond. See colored illustration.

Cistena. This medium size Ornamental Plum has the darkest purple foliage of all varieties but is smaller growing than the Bliriana or Newport. Blossoms single, small and bright pink changing to lighter shades. 8 to 10 feet.

Newport. Foliage is a maroon-purple which deepens as the season advances. In early spring it is covered with light pink, single blossoms. 15 feet.

Triloba. This is the smallest growing of all Ornamental Plums. It is upright, spreading, of bushy form with dark foliage. The branches are entirely covered early in the spring with large, double, bright pink blossoms before the foliage appears. It is one of the most attractive varieties. 5 to 7 feet.

POPLAR (*Populus*)

Canadian (*P. canadensis*). This is also known as Norway Poplar. Similar form of growth as the Carolina with larger ultimate size and darker green foliage; also does well in all soils. 60 feet.

Carolina (*P. eugenei*). A popular tree where shade is wanted quickly. It thrives in all soils, but especially suitable for dry conditions. Is of broad, spreading form with gray-green bark and bright green foliage. 40 feet.

POPLAR (*Populus*)—Continued

Lombardy (*P. nigra italica*). A well known tree of narrow columnar form and rapid growth, with light green, small foliage. Used for quick, accent effects. 60 feet.

Silver-Leaved (*P. bolleana*). This is a tall columnar growing Poplar similar to the Lombardy. Foliage glossy green on upper side and silvery beneath; bark of a bluish hue; rapid growing. 50 feet.

REDBUD (*Cercis*)

Redbud (*C. canadensis*). This is also known as the Judas Tree. A very beautiful small sized ornamental tree; covered with pea-shaped, bright red blossoms close to the limbs before the foliage appears early in the spring; a delightful effect. 20 feet. See colored illustration.

RUSSIAN OLIVE (*Elaeagnus*)

Russian Olive (*E. angustifolia*). This might be termed a large shrub or small tree. A spreading, somewhat spiny form with woolly, gray-green foliage and fragrant yellow blossoms. Very adapted to dry soils and hardy. 15 feet.

SYCAMORE or PLANE TREE (*Platanus*)

European Sycamore (*P. platanus orientalis*). A rapid growing shade tree with open, spreading branches; light olive-green bark; leaves six inches across, of a light green color. A very popular tree and planted extensively. 60 to 70 feet.

TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron*)

Tulip Tree (*L. tulipifera*). This is a large symmetrical tree with smooth, glossy, light green fiddle-shaped leaves and spreading branches. The flowers are tulip-shaped, greenish yellow blotched with orange. Considering all it is a very desirable and attractive tree. 80 feet.

WILLOW (*Salix*)

The Willows form a prominent part in the landscape; having variations of upright and weeping forms, may be added to nearly all plantings.

Babylonian (*S. babylonica*). The tallest growing of all weeping form of Willows, and a splendid sort for waterside plantings; very drooping, long, slender, olive-green branches. 50 feet.

Golden Weeping (*S. niobe*). One of the average sized Willows; true weeping type with branches sweeping to the ground; bright golden-yellow branches and light yellowish green foliage. 30 feet.

Pussy Willow (*S. discolor*). A popular ornamental Willow on account of its catkins early in the spring, used for interior decorations. 20 feet.

Wisconsin (*S. blanda*). This is a popular average-sized Weeping Willow. It has a very symmetrical round-shaped form with branches drooping to the ground. Branches and foliage a bright green color. 30 feet. See colored illustration.



Wisconsin Weeping Willow

Hardy Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs

ALMOND, Flowering (*Prunus glandulosa*)

A well known bushy shrub producing a profusion of double pink or white, roselike blossoms early in the spring before the leaves appear. 3 to 5 feet. Choice of pink or white.

ALTHEA, Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*)

A free flowering, treelike shrub blooming in August and September after the other shrubs are through. Flowers similar to the Hollyhock and are very showy. 6 to 10 feet at maturity. Choice of Double Blue, Double Red, Double Rose, Double Purple and Double White. See colored illustration.

ARONIA (See Chokeberry)

BARBERRY (*Berberis*)

Japanese Barberry (*B. Thunbergi*). One of the most useful and ornamental shrubs either for hedging or general purposes. Bright green foliage in summer turning to brilliant autumn colors and shades in fall, and a handsome covering of scarlet berries that last into winter. Hardy, and thrives in shade or sunlight. 3 to 5 feet at maturity.

Red-Leaf Barberry (*B. Thunbergi atropurpurea*). Very similar in growth and habit to the Japanese Barberry except the foliage is a rich bronze-red throughout the season, more pronounced when planted in open sunny places.

BEAUTY BUSH (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*)

This new shrub is all that the name implies; its graceful, arching branches, covered in May and June with bell-shaped flowers of a pleasing shade of pink, makes it a very desirable addition to foundation or informal planting. 4 to 6 feet.



Althea, Rose of Sharon
Also available
in double white



Magnifica *Butterfly Bush*
Ile de France *Charming*

BUTTERFLY BUSH

(*Buddleia*; *Summer Lilac*)

An attractive shrub of spreading pendulous habit of growth; the branches tipped with long spikes of charming blossoms, pleasingly lilac perfumed. June to October. 4 to 6 feet. We offer three varieties. See colored illustration.

CALYCANTHUS

Floridus (*Sweet Scented Shrub*). A long time favorite for the garden, the wood and flowers having a rare pineapple fragrance, especially when crushed. Chocolate-colored blossoms and dark green foliage. 3 to 4 feet.

CHOKEBERRY (*Aronia*)

Arbutifolia. A very attractive, upright shrub with abundance of white blossoms in May and brilliant red berries in the fall carrying well into the winter. 5 to 7 feet.

Melanocarpa. Same as above except has jet-black berries.

CORALBERRY

(See *Symphoricarpos*, page 12)

CYDONIA

(See *Quince*, *Japanese*, page 11)

DEUTZIA

Few shrubs are of such easy culture and universal satisfaction. Beautiful red, white and soft pink, bell-shaped flowers yield handsome effects in garden or border arrangements. They prefer medium to dry soils and full sun.

Crenata flore pleno. The flowers are double white but with one or more of the outer rows of petals tinged rosy pink. Blooms in late June. 6 to 7 feet at maturity.

DEUTZIA—Continued

Gracilis alba (*Slender Deutzia*). A graceful dwarf grower; dense, bushy, arching branches wreathed with pure white, Lily-of-the-Valley-shaped blossoms in May. Valuable for low hedges, borders, or in front of taller shrubs. 2 to 4 feet at maturity.

Gracilis rosea (*Slender Deutzia*). This is the same as above except has delicate pink blossoms.

Lemoinei. Very similar in type and habit to the *Gracilis* but flowers are larger and shrub taller in growth. 3 to 5 feet at maturity.

Pride of Rochester. Derservedly popular, this husky variety produces masses of miniature bell-shaped blossoms in May which last several weeks. Blush color present sometimes turning to pink. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.

ELDER (*Sambucus*)

A display of the Elder is most effective when planted in mass. They do well in damp, shady places where few shrubs thrive. White flowers in June and July, followed by reddish purple berries in clusters.

American Golden Leaved Elder (*S. canadensis aurea*). Elegant golden yellow foliage, attractive for mass effects. 6 to 10 feet at maturity.

American Red Elder (*S. canadensis pubens*). White flowers, followed with scarlet berries, not edible. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.



Hydrangea "Pee Gee"

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*)

The Dogwood group is mainly valuable for the brilliancy of their bark and berries. The fruit, maturing in the fall, is not alone attractive to the human eye, but to the appetite of the birds as well. The shrub is well adapted to shade or planted in the open, and in damp or even wet places.

Alba sibirica (*Coral Dogwood*). Creamy white flowers in May or June. Coral-red, upright branches laden with light blue flowers. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.

Florida (*Flowering Dogwood*). A "three season" tree. Spring brings large white flowers before the leaves; late summer has red berries to attract the birds; and fall the rich scarlet colored foliage. One of the nicest tall growing varieties. 15 to 25 feet at maturity.

Florida rubra (*Pink Flowering Dogwood*). Considered the "aristocrat" among the Dogwood family. Its flowers vary from blush-pink to deep rose, making a lovely sight in May and June, and the fruit in September almost equal in beauty. 15 to 25 feet at maturity. See colored illustration.

Stolonifera flaviramea (*Golden Twig Dogwood*). Golden yellow twigs and branches make a striking winter effect, contrasting in combination

with red-barked Dogwoods. This variety sometimes catalogued as *Cornus Lutea*. 6 to 8 feet at maturity.



Euonymus Alatus Compacta

EUONYMUS

Alatus (*Winged Euonymus*). A most desirable shrub of densely branched, compact habit with yellowish flowers followed by scarlet fruit. The foliage turns a brilliant red in the autumn. Twigs have four corky wings. 6 to 8 ft.

Alatus compacta (*Dwarf Winged Euonymus*). A dwarf type of the above having the same characteristics. 3 to 5 feet. See colored illustration.

Europaeus (*European Burning Bush*). An erect growing shrub which makes a small, compact tree. It has yellowish blossoms and the foliage turns a deep crimson in the autumn. 6 to 8 feet.

FORSYTHIA (See Golden Bell, page 9)

FRINGE (See Sumac, *Rhus cotinus*, page 12)

GOLDEN BELL (Forsythia)

Most varieties of the Forsythia are tall and spreading; all having equal distinction of lighting up the garden with masses of rich, golden yellow flowers early in the spring before the leaves appear. Hardy, and adapted to most all conditions.

Intermedia spectabilis (*Showy Border Forsythia*). Considered the best of the Forsythias, having larger and richer yellow blossoms, completely covering the spreading branches in early spring. 6 to 8 feet at maturity.

Suspensa Fortunei (*Fortune Forsythia*). The tallest and most upright growing of the Suspensa group of Forsythias, with rich-colored foliage turning purple in autumn. 6 to 8 feet at maturity. See colored illustration.

Viridissima (*Green-Stem Forsythia*).

Most vigorous; has green bark and thick, dark green leaves. The bright yellow flowers are the last to appear in this family of commendable shrubs.



Bush Honeysuckle, Pink Tartarian



Pink Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus Florida Rubra*)

HYDRANGEA

Arborescens grandiflora (*Hills of Snow*). Probably the best flowering shrub for shady positions or north side of buildings. It is a compact grower with large, showy leaves and an abundance of double, white blossoms following just after most of the other spring-blooming flowers and continues into August. Has the appearance of a low-growing snowball and is sometimes called the Snowball Hydrangea. When in doubt for a shady place, do not hesitate to select this wonderful shrub. 3 to 5 feet at maturity.

Paniculata grandiflora (*Pee Gee Hydrangea*). One of the most popular landscape shrubs. From August until late autumn, these shrubs are loaded with large, globe-shaped blossoms of pure white changing to delicate shades of pink. Best in sunny locations. 4 to 6 feet at maturity. See colored illustration.



Kerria Japonica Flore Pleno

HONEYSUCKLE, BUSH (*Lonicera*)

Handsome shrubs that combine fragrance, dainty flowers in May and June, showy fall and winter fruits, and good foliage with hardiness. Grow in either sun or partial shade. Are invaluable for border or mass plantings, and as a sheared, flowering hedge, they make a charming effect.

Morrow, Japanese Honeysuckle (*L. Morrowi*). A vigorous grower, round topped, with lower branches spreading to the ground; pure white flowers in May and June. 6 to 8 feet.

Pink Tartarian (*L. tatarica rosea*). Strong, upright grower with bright green foliage and delicate pink blossoms; in late summer produces rich orange and red berries; very suitable for hedges or group plantings. 7 to 10 feet. See colored illustration.

Red Tartarian (*L. tatarica rubra*). Same as the above except flowers are light crimson color.

White Tartarian (*L. tatarica alba*). This is also same as the Pink Tartarian in habit except has showy white blossoms.

Winter Honeysuckle (*L. fragrantissima*). This has a medium sized growth with highly perfumed pink and white blossoms, and is semi-evergreen. 5 to 7 feet.



Charles X
Belle de Nancy

French Lilacs
Hugo Koster

Pres. Grevy

JETBEAD, White Kerria

(*Rhodotypos kerrioides*)

A very ornamental Japanese shrub, closely resembling *Kerria japonica*, with large, single, white flowers in May and June, and rich green foliage. 4 to 5 feet at maturity.

KERRIA (Corchorus)

Japonica (*Single Kerria*). Both leaves and stems are bright green. Borne upon the upright, spreading branches are numerous single blossoms resembling the Buttercup flower and its glossy, golden yellow blooms. Flowers in June and again in September. 4 to 6 feet at maturity.

Japonica flore pleno (*Globe Flower*). Similar to the single variety in growth and flowering habit, except for its globe-shaped flowers resembling balls of gold. See color illustration, page 9.

KOLKWITZIA (See Beauty Bush, page 7)

LONICERA (See Honeysuckle, page 9)

MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus)

This well known shrub hardly needs describing. The upright massive growth, and waxy white flowers, with pleasing fragrance, commends it for liberal use. The flowers of some varieties are more double than others.

Coronarius (*Sweet Mock Orange*). Flowers most fragrant of the Mock Oranges, are creamy white and produced in May and June. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.

Lemoine. A hybrid with pure white, fragrant blossoms in June. Semi-dwarf habit of growth. 4 to 6 feet at maturity.

Virginal (*P. virginalis*). A comparatively new variety, considered one of the finest Mock Oranges, with extra large, semi-double, pure white flowers, deliciously fragrant, continuing nearly throughout the season. 6 to 8 feet at maturity. See colored illustration.

LILAC (*Syringa*)

The Lilac is a well-known hardy shrub and hardly needs describing; however, the newer grafted French-named varieties have richer colored and more double blossoms of unusual fragrance. Very effective planted in mass. 5 to 8 feet at maturity. **FRENCH LILACS**. See colored illustration.

Alphonse Lavallee. Double, violet-lavender.

Belle de Nancy. Single, satiny rose.

Charles Joly. Double, purple.

Charles X. Single, reddish purple.

Hugo Koster. Pale lilac.

Jan Von Tol. Single, pure white.

Ludwig Spaeth. Single, dark purple.

Mme. C. Perier. Double, white.

Mme. Lemoine. Double, white.

President Grevy. Double, blue.

Persian Loubet. Semi-double, reddish violet.

PERSIAN LILACS (*Syringa persica*). A dwarf variety, with slender, drooping branches, tipped with loose panicles of purple flowers. Desirable for grouping with other shrubs. Also may be obtained in pure white variety. 3 to 5 feet.



Japan Flowering Quince

NINEBARK (*Physocarpus*)

A deciduous spirea-like shrub adapted to most all situations, doing well in shade or sunlight, having white flowers along the tall, spreading branches; splendid for mass or background borders.

Opulifolius (*Common Ninebark*). Also known as *Spirea Opulifolia*. A strong growing, upright shrub with clusters of flat, white flowers. Does well in moist, shady places.

Opulifolius aureus (*Golden-Leaved Ninebark*). Similar to the common *Ninebark*; has golden tinted foliage. White flowers in June. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.

Opulifolius nanus. A dwarf form of the *Opulifolius*, otherwise similar.

PHILADELPHUS (See Mock Orange)

PHYSOCARPUS (See Ninebark)

PRIVET (*Ligustrum*)

All varieties of Privet may be used effectively either as single specimen shrubs or formal trimmed hedges. See Hedge section, page 22.

Amur River North (*L. amurense*). A large shrub with upright branches, growing 8 to 12 feet tall. Foliage dark green.

English Hardy Privet (*L. vulgare*). As a formal sheared hedge this plant is probably used more than any other shrub. It has dark green bark and foliage and when sheared grows into a very dense hedge. Also is fine for single specimens with other shrubs in massed effects.

Regel's Privet (*L. regelianum*). A very hardy shrub, with strong, horizontally spreading, gracefully drooping branches, and large, shiny, dark green foliage. Exceptionally decorative for hedges or single specimens; also in groups with other shrubs. 3 to 5 feet.

QUINCE, Japan Flowering (*Cydonia japonica*)

Very early in the spring, covered with dazzling scarlet flowers, followed by small, golden yellow, pear-shaped fruit with quince fragrance. The foliage is shiny, dark green. May be used for a sheared hedge. 4 to 5 feet at maturity. See colored illustration.

SMOKE TREE - PURPLE FRINGE (See Sumac, *Rhus cotinus*, page 12)

SNOWBALL (See Viburnum, page 12)

SNOWBERRY (See Symphoricarpos, page 12)

SPIRAEA (*Spirea*)

This family of shrubs furnishes a variety of form, size, foliage and blossoms. All varieties are hardy and adapted to almost any location, always forming an important part in shrub beautification.

Anthony Waterer. This dwarf variety has showy clusters of crimson flowers in July, and if cut as they fade, will continue to bloom until frost. 2 to 3 feet at maturity.

Billiard (*S. Billiardi*). A medium sized shrub, bearing many dense, upright panicles, fuzzy with lilac-pink flowers, from July to October. 3 to 4 feet.



Spirea Thunbergi



Virginal Mock Orange

Bridal Wreath (*S. prunifolia*). Blooms early in spring, even before Spirea Van Houtte, with clusters of button-like white flowers. Early in the fall the foliage turns beautiful tones of red and bronze. 6 feet at maturity.

Froebel (*S. Froebeli*). Red flowers and very similar to Anthony Waterer but slightly taller growing, with variations of bronze-green foliage. 3 to 4 feet at maturity.

Garland Spirea (*S. arguta*). A semi-dwarf Spirea, with slender, upright growth, very small, light green leaves and a mass of white flowers in May. 3 to 5 feet at maturity.

Opulifolius. (See Ninebark, page 10.)

Thunberg (*S. Thunbergi*). One of the finest low-growing shrubs, with fine, delicate foliage which is light yellowish green, changing to brilliant red and orange in autumn. Very desirable for low, untrimmed hedges or group plantings. Does well in shade or open light. 2 to 3 feet at maturity. See colored illustration.

Van Houtte (*S. Van Houttei*). Indispensable in grouping of shrubbery where its graceful arching, slender branches and "maidenhair" foliage may be unpruned. A fountain of white in May. Splendid for untrimmed hedges, and may be planted in the shade. 4 to 6 feet at maturity.

SUMAC (*Rhus*)

Aromatic Sumac (*R. canadensis*). Low, spreading shrub, with yellow flowers in spring and coral-red fruit. The fragrant, aromatic foliage turns brilliant orange and scarlet in autumn. 5 to 7 feet at maturity.

Cut-Leaved Sumac (*R. typhina laciniata*). Same as Staghorn Sumac, except the leaves are finely cut. 20 to 25 feet at maturity.



Fragrant Viburnum (*Viburnum Carlesi*)

SUMAC (*Rhus*)—Continued

Purple Fringe, Smoketree (*R. cotinus*). A much admired, large shrub, producing a filmy purple cloud of misty flowers in midsummer and unusual foliage of pinkish when young and purple and gold in the autumn. Truly a lawn specimen. 10 to 12 feet.

Smooth Sumac (*R. glabra*). Large native shrub with dense panicles of scarlet fruit and rich red and orange colored, smooth leaves in fall. 10 feet at maturity.

Staghorn Sumac (*R. typhina*). As the name implies, the growth is rugged and irregular, giving a very picturesque effect for heavy mass planting. 20 to 25 feet at maturity.

SYMPHORICARPOS

Coralberry, Indian Currant (*S. vulgaris*). Slender, drooping branches; red flowers in summer, followed with a wealth of coral-red berries which hang on all winter. Does well in dry soil and partial shade. 3 to 6 feet at maturity.

Chenault Coralberry. Quite an improvement over the common Coralberry of which this is a hybrid. Always a neat appearing plant and strikingly handsome when the slender branches are laden with the bunches of coral-red fruits, which last for most of the winter.

Snowberry (*Racemosus*). Slender, medium-growing shrub, does well in any soil, under trees and in shady places. Rose-colored flowers in June, followed with milky white berries which last until winter. 3 to 4 feet at maturity.

SYRINGA (See Lilac, page 10)

TAMARISK (*Tamarix*)

African (*T. africana*). A tall-growing shrub, with fine feathery foliage; small, usually pink blossoms during May before leaves appear. Does well in any soil, especially adapted for the seashore. Reddish brown bark and slender, spreading branches; pink blossoms in May. 8 to 12 feet at maturity.

Pentrandra (*T. hispida aestivalis*). A superior variety; hardy, with a vigorous growth. Blooms in July, with numerous bright carmine-pink flowers. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.

WHITE KERRIA (See Jetbead, page 10)

VIBURNUM

These are among the most popular ornamental shrubs, many assuming attractive autumn colors. Their brilliant fruits in autumn and winter afford refuge for birds.

Common Snowball (*V. opulus sterile*). A large shrub producing large balls of snow-white flowers in May. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.

European Cranberry Bush (*V. opulus*). Upright, spreading habit, dense green foliage. Single, flat, white flowers in May, succeeded by red cranberry-like berries that cling to the leafless branches all winter. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.

Fragrant Viburnum (*V. Carlesi*). This valuable recent introduction from Korea is a dwarf, compact shrub, bearing delicate pale pink blossoms, tinted white, with clover-scented fragrance. 3 to 4 feet at maturity. See colored illustration.

Wayfaring Tree (*V. lantana*). Robust growing, with large leaves that are silvery underneath. White flowers in May and June, red fruits that turn purple-black in autumn. 12 to 15 feet at maturity.

WEIGELA (*Diervilla*)

(See colored illustration)

These shrubs make a strong, upright, spreading growth. The flowers are wide trumpet-shaped, borne in clusters thickly along the branches. The different varieties are from white to red in colors. The flowers form on the old growth and the bushes should not be pruned before they bloom in spring.

Abel Carriere. One of the finest hybrid Weigelas. The rose-carmine flowers, with yellow spots in the throat, appear in June and July. 5 to 6 feet at maturity.

Candida. A fine white variety, flowering in June and throughout the summer. 5 to 6 feet at maturity.

Eva Rathke. One of the most attractive varieties of medium height, with graceful spreading habit; foliage bronze-green; flowers of brilliant crimson. 3 to 5 feet at maturity.

Floribunda. The crimson Weigela; its flowers large and showy, crowded at ends of short branchlets. 5 to 6 feet at maturity.

Rosea. A vigorous, dense, erect growth, covered with an abundance of large, rosy pink flowers. This is one of the most popular varieties. 5 to 6 feet at maturity.



Weigela Rosea
Insets: Abel Carriere and Eva Rathke



Think of the Increase in Satisfaction That These Evergreens Add to This House!

Coniferous Evergreens

The Coniferous Evergreens are indispensable in all ornamental plantings. They impart a finish to the landscape whether planted as single specimens on the lawn, or grouped together in mass, or for foundation plantings. The various uses give a living effect in summer and winter.



ARBOR-VITAE (*Thuja*)

American Arbor-Vitae (*T. occidentalis*). The common, upright, flat-leaved evergreen; commonly used as single specimens, hedges or windbreaks. The form is broad and spreading at the base, tapering to a point. 20 to 30 feet.

American Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae (*T. pyramidalis occidentalis*). A compact, narrow columnar form; flat-leaved, dark green foliage. Very attractive and popular variety for accent features, in group or base plantings. Always hardy. 15 to 20 feet at maturity.



Berckmann's Dwarf Golden Arbor-Vitae

Golden Columnar Arbor-Vitae (*T. beverleyensis columnare*). A tall, stately, slender growing variety, broadening some at the base and rather open branches; golden, light green color. 15 to 20 feet.

Woodward's Globe Arbor-Vitae (*T. globosa occidentalis Woodwardi*). A dwarf evergreen, with compact, round or globe-shaped form; deep dark green, flat-leaved foliage. Hardy. 3 to 4 feet diameter, globe at maturity.

CYPRESS (*Chamaecyparis*)

Lawson's Cypress (*C. Lawsoniana*). A slender, conical form of growth with broad leaves of a delicate blue texture. The foliage stands in an erect position. May need some winter protection in colder sections. 10 to 15 feet.

Nootka Sound Cypress (*C. nootkatensis glauca*). A choice broadly pyramidal evergreen with glaucous green or slate-blue leaves and spreading, curved branches, drooping at tips. The hardiest and most dependable Cypress. 10 to 15 feet at maturity.

Thread Cypress (*C. filifera*). Has long, stringy, drooping branches but forms well shaped, compact, broad pyramid of good green shade. Even without care remains in good condition indefinitely. 3 to 5 feet.



Woodward's Globe Arbor-Vitae

Berckmann's Dwarf Golden Arbor-Vitae (*T. aurea nana orientalis*). A gem of the dwarf evergreens; compact, roundish shape, slightly pointed at top; warm golden yellow foliage. Excellent for use in formal gardens and edgings. 3 to 5 feet at maturity.

Bonita Oriental Arbor-Vitae (*T. occidentalis Bonita*). A broad, cone-shaped Arbor-Vitae of medium dwarf, compact form with delicate, soft, fern-leaved foliage, retaining its rich dark green color throughout the year. 4 to 5 feet at maturity.

Excelsa Arbor-Vitae (*T. excelsa*). Resembles the Berckmann's except is a stronger grower and has bright light green foliage, making a very desirable intermediate height variety. 5 to 7 feet.



American Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae

MILTON NURSERY COMPANY

A large, dense, green evergreen shrub, likely a cedar or cypress, growing in a nursery setting. The shrub has a rounded, bushy shape with many small, needle-like leaves. It is planted in a dark, mulched area. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

A tall, slender, conical evergreen tree, likely a Blue Spruce, standing in a garden setting. The tree has a dense, dark green foliage and a very narrow, upright growth habit. It is positioned in the center of the frame, with a blurred background of other plants and a building.

A large, dense, green evergreen shrub, likely a cedar or cypress, in a garden setting. The shrub is in the foreground, and a stone path or wall is visible in the background.

[14]

PINE (Pinus)

Mugho Pine (*P. montana mughus*). The only dwarf Pine. It has rich green foliage and is especially adapted for rock gardens and foundation planting. 3 to 4 feet at maturity.

SPRUCE (Picea)

Colorado Spruce (*P. pungens*). Vigorous and hardy, making fine, broad-based, pyramidal specimens. Propagated from seed and varies in color from green to blue. 30 to 40 feet at maturity.

Koster's Blue Colorado Spruce (*P. pungens glauca Kosteri*). This is the deepest and richest blue colored of the Spruces; compact, symmetrical, upright form. This is the "Peer of Evergreens," with outstanding refinement as specimens on the lawn. 30 to 40 feet at maturity.

Norway Spruce (*P. excelsa*). Sharp pointed needles, green in color. Used extensively for backgrounds or windbreaks. Rapid growing and hardy. 30 to 40 feet at maturity.

Hicks'
Japanese
Yew

Spreading
Japanese Yew

Japanese Yew
Upright



Mugho Pine

YEW, JAPANESE (*Taxus japonica*)

The rich appearance of the Yews makes them distinct from all other types of evergreens. The heavy, short, flat needles maintain a rich dark green, almost black color throughout the year. They thrive in any location, shade or sun, moist or dry soils, extreme heat or cold. May be sheared to any desired shape.

Dwarf Japanese Yew (*T. cuspidata brevifolia*). Dense and bushy, dwarf habit with dark green foliage. One of the aristocrats for the rock garden. 2 to 3 feet at maturity.

Hicks' Japanese Yew (*T. media Hicksi*). Distinctly true columnar form with branches entirely erect in habit. Foliage exceptionally dark green. A splendid formal plant. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.

Spreading Japanese Yew (*T. cuspidata*). Gracefully spreading, bushy growth, dark green foliage, often having brilliant crimson berries. 6 to 8 feet at maturity.

Upright Japanese Yew (*T. cuspidata capitata*). This variety has an upright or pyramidal form with slightly open growth, with the typical dark green foliage of the Yews. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.

Evergreen Shrubs

Boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*). A slow growing evergreen with small glossy dark green foliage. Usually is sheared in very compact globe or cone-shaped form. Very ornamental and formal.

Cotoneaster Francheti. A half-evergreen variety of upright, gracefully drooping branches, with gray-green foliage; pinkish flowers followed by orange-red berries in autumn. 6 to 10 feet.

Cotoneaster horizontalis. This half-evergreen shrub, with flat, spraylike branches makes ideal cover for rocks or banks, especially when the deep glossy green leaves are bejewelled with scarlet berries. 10 to 15 inches high and 3- to 4-foot spread at maturity.

Daphne Cneorum (*Rose Daphne, Garland Flower*). One of the most popular

plants for rock garden or edging borders. Dwarf, trailing habit, with dark glossy green foliage; evergreen except in severe cold climate. Small, round, clover-like, rose-pink blossoms of spicy carnation fragrance, borne in clusters during May and June, and again in the fall. 2- to 3-foot spread. 8 to 16 inches in height at maturity.

Firethorn (*Pyracantha Lalandi*). Almost evergreen, allied to Thorn and Cotoneaster. Small shiny leaves, clusters of bright orange-red berries in fall. May be trimmed to bush or columnar forms.

Oregon Grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*). A beautiful evergreen shrub of medium height, with shiny dark green, holly-like foliage; bright yellow flowers in May followed by blue berries. 4 to 6 feet.

Daphne
Cneorum





Japanese Peony, Mikado

Colorful, Dependable

Felix Crousse. 8.4. A deep rose-red showing no stamens. Of the bomb type, the incurved petals surrounded by broad, prominent guard petals. A good all-purpose red.

Festiva Maxima. 9.3. Large white, with crimson markings in center. One of the best.

Frances Willard. 9.1. White. This is a very fine white variety universally satisfactory. Opens blush white with carmine tints, changing to pure white.

Gigantea. 8.2. Early midseason. Color the most exquisite shade of bright pink or lilac-rose, tipped with silvery white reflecting a silvery sheen. Spicy fragrance.

James Kelway. 8.7. Early midseason. Tall, vigorous plant. Double and full. Pure white overlaid with flush of delicate bridesmaid pink. Surpassingly fragrant. One of the best.

Karl Rosenfield. 8.8. Red. A brilliant and striking variety, coming into bloom early midseason. Flowers very large, semi-rose type; slightly fragrant. Desirable cut flower.

THE Peony is one of the most popular and satisfying flowering plants and should be included in every garden. Their abundant production of gorgeous and colorful blossoms appear early in the spring at Memorial Day time, and the month of June. We propagate scores of varieties but have selected the very best with exceptionally high ratings. A score of 10 points is a perfect rating.

Adolphe Rousseau. 8.5. Very tall, strong grower bearing loose, semi-double flowers of deep garnet. Early midseason.

Albert Crousse. 8.6. Compact, shell-pink center slightly flecked with crimson.

Alsace-Lorraine. 8.8. Creamy white, late midseason.

Asa Gray. 8.1. Semi-rose type; midseason. Very large, imbricated bloom; color delicate lilac.

Baroness Schroeder. 9.0. White. A most excellent late white coming into bloom just before Marie Lemoine. Opens pale pink but soon fades to pure white. Desirable.

Boule de Nieve. 8.0. Light Tyrian rose with silvery border, guards and center flecked with crimson; early.

Claire Dubois. 8.7. Rich, clear, satiny pink. One of the best.

Couronne d'Or. 8.1. White, reliable in all respects. Ring of yellow stamens arranged around a tuft of center petals. Dependable.

Duchesse de Nemours. 8.1. One of the very best white Peonies we have. Excellent for cut flowers. Blooms of good substance. White tinged with sulphur, making it a clean fresh flower.

Duke of Wellington. 7.8. Large white, creamy center; good midseason cut flower sort.

Eugene Verdier. 8.3. Delicate blush shading to hydrangea-pink. Extra fine.

La France. 9.0. Rose type; midseason. In a class pre-eminent by itself. Enormously large flowers, full, rather flat.

La Rosiere. 8.3. Semi-double type. Midseason. Large flowers in huge clusters usually of five flowers on a stem. Flowers pure white, center with yellow stamens. Fine.

Livingstone. 8.1. Pretty soft pink, center petals flecked carmine. A prize winner.

Madame Calot. 8.1. Rose type; early, large, convex bloom. Hydrangea-pink center shaded slightly darker with a somewhat sulphur tint in collar. Most fragrant of all Peonies, perfume delicious.

Marie Jacquin. 8.3. Midseason. Color delicate flesh, giving way to lilac-white as the flowers age. A very interesting and charming flower. Free bloomer.

Marie Lemoine. 8.5. Ivory-white, large, full blossoms, strong stems. Good cut flower sort.

Mons. Jules Elie. 9.2. Deep shell-pink with silvery reflex. One of the finest.

Mons. Martin Cahuzac. 8.8. Dark purple-garnet with black reflex. Darkest Peony.

Richard Carvel. 8.8. Considered the Mons. Jules Elie among the reds. Early, large, lasting blooms. Pleasing odor.

Sarah Bernhardt. 9.0. Pink. Another variety of excellent merit. Should be in every Peony lover's garden. Semi-rose type. Late midseason. Color apple-blossom-pink with each petal silver tipped. Pleasingly fragrant.

Walter Faxon. 9.3. One of the most vivid of all pink Peonies. Flowers medium size, attractive form. Unique for show purposes or home decoration.



Sarah Bernhardt

pendable PEONIES

Mons.
Jules Elie

Officinalis Type

This type of Peonies is often known as the old-time "Piney" and is the earliest to bloom in the spring.

Officinalis Rosea Superba. Beautiful soft clear rose. Very early.

Officinalis Rubra. The early red flowering type.

Single Flowering Peonies

Defiance. Bright crimson petals in striking contrast with the golden stamens.

Duchess of Portland. Rich pink and flesh. Free bloomer; medium early.

Miller's Glorious. Large, pure white, cupped petals with a fluffy ball center of golden staminoids.

Japanese Peonies

The Japanese Peonies are very popular for gardens and cut flowers; extremely decorative.

King of England. 8.6. A rich uniform shade of red. Center a large tuft of self-colored petaloids, prominently edged with gold.

Mikado. 8.6. Cupped petals are deep rich crimson, center a glow of golden staminoids. A long-keeping cut flower. See colored illustration.

Ohirahma. 8.2. Rich deep apple-blossom-pink.

Some Ganoko. 9.0. A highly rated, rich velvety dark red.

Tago-No-Tsuki. 8.9. Extra large, clear pink; very floriferous and strong grower.

Frances
Willard



Richard Carvel

The ROSE Beautiful—



*Ami
Quinard*



E. G. Hill. Beautiful long, pointed buds of perfect form, full double blooms of dazzling deep scarlet, velvety texture; very fragrant.

Edith Nellie Perkins. An outstanding, vigorous and free blooming Rose; long, pointed buds of good size. Outside of flowers Oriental red, shaded cerise-orange; inside salmon-pink. See colored illustration.

Etoile de Hollande. One of the most popular brilliant crimson-red Roses, with a velvety sheen when open. It has all the merits of a perfect Rose. See front cover.

Federico Casas. Another of the recent charming Roses from Spain is this lovely variety and a strong rival of the popular Talisman, having many of its unique shadings but larger blooms and a stronger growing bush. The color is a lively pink or pinkish red, blending in shades of copper, apricot to yellow at base of petals. See front cover.

Feu Joseph Looymans. Remarkable for the length and beautiful form of its apricot colored buds which open to a golden buff, quite full blooms which hold their true color exceptionally well. Very resistant to mildew.

Golden Dawn. Rich straw-yellow in bud, opening to a clear sunflower-yellow; delightfully fragrant; profuse bloomer. A prize to any garden.

EVERY person loves the Rose. No other flower is as universally admired. Almost any color or shade may be found in their gorgeous, colorful combinations of grandeur. You will enjoy them in your garden or for cut flowers.

Ami Quinard. This wonderful Rose merits its popularity for richness of color which is a blackish maroon opening to a rich velvety red that does not fade. See colored illustration.

Autumn. An attractive burnt-orange, turning to a brilliant combination of orange, red, pink and gold; shapely and fragrant.

Betty Uprichard. Long, pointed, reddish copper buds, and large, sweetly scented blooms of carmine-pink and salmon, attractively blended, reversed copper-rose. A vigorous grower.

Briarcliff. Buds and flowers of perfect form, and a most pleasing shade of rose-pink, delightfully scented; vigorous and free bloomer.

Caledonia. Unquestionably one of the finest pure white Roses grown. Beautifully shaped, long, snowy-white buds on medium size plants and deep green foliage. See colored illustration.

Charles P. Kilham. Buds are unusually long and slender with high-pointed centers. As the orange-red buds open they disclose shades of Oriental red and rosy orange. See colored illustration.

Condesa de Sastago. This brilliantly colored Spanish Rose commands the admiration of all. It is beautifully bi-colored or glowing orange-scarlet on the inside of the petals and bright gold on the outside. The plants are strong growing.

Dame Edith Helen. The blooms are fully double, with high center, and delightfully rose scented. Color brilliant yet soft Rose-du-Barry-pink; very free bloomer and strong grower.



*Edith
Nellie Perkins*

MILTON NURSERY COMPANY, MILTON, ORE.

Queen of Flowers

Joanna Hill. A charming orange-yellow, vigorous growing, free blooming, fragrant Rose. An easy Rose to grow and one of the best in its color.

K. A. Viktoria. Still one of the best real good pure white Roses. Long, shapely buds, opening large, perfect, white, fragrant flowers.

Lady Margaret Stewart. Deep sunflower-yellow, heavily veined and splashed with orange-scarlet; reverse of petals deeply suffused with carmine. Very attractive Rose.

Margaret McGredy. Buds very large and long-pointed. Flowers large, shapely and long-lasting. A rich Oriental red, passing as it ages to carmine-rose suffused with old gold shades. Unsurpassed for bedding or cut flowers.

McGredy's Scarlet. Large flowers of brilliant rose-red with scarlet sheen; almost continuous bloomer and vigorous growing, healthy bush.

Mevrouw G. A. Van Rossem. Lovely multi-toned of rich orange-rose with yellow and copper shadings, veined with orange-pink; produced on a hardy bush. One of the most beautiful, charming Roses.

Mme. Butterfly. Clear deep shadings of apricot and gold on a background of brilliant pink; perfectly formed and fragrant.

Mme. Joseph Perraud. A remarkable New Rose with long-pointed, slender buds of true nasturtium-orange opening to a lovely buff, tinted with delicate pink on edge of petals. A perfect Rose with gorgeous shades.

Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom. Each bloom is a clear yellow masterpiece of fragrance and shapeliness. Good size buds, large, full double flowers. A grand garden Rose.



Caledonia

Mrs. Pierre S. Du Pont. A Gold Medal Rose. A rich golden yellow. Buds exquisitely formed, opening to the richest yellow known in Roses. A grand, free blooming garden Rose, or for cut flowers. See front cover.

Mrs. Sam McGredy. The color of this grand Rose is scarlet-orange changing to a rich copper as the blooms mature. Delicately perfumed. Strong growing bush with beautiful bronze foliage; prolific bloomer. One of the most gorgeous Roses grown.

President Herbert Hoover. A glorious Rose. One of the finest ever produced. Charming color combinations of cerise-pink, flame, scarlet and gold. Beautiful long, pointed buds; full open blooms produced on extremely thrifty bush.

Rapture. This grand Rose is all that the name implies. It is a sport of the Mme. Butterfly and has all of the wonderful colorings but of darker tones. Very fragrant flowers and strong growing bush.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. This Rose is famous for its rich sunflower-yellow color with long, pointed buds opening into large, double blossoms; delightfully fragrant. Strong grower and prolific bloomer.

Talisman. One of the most popular Roses for garden or cut flowers. A color combination of orange, yellow, rose-red and scarlet on a background of rich old gold.

Victoria Harrington. Pointed buds of blackish red slowly opening to high-centered flowers of non-fading, velvety dark red. Strong, healthy plants. In form and texture quite different from other red varieties.

Ville de Paris. A very distinct, rich buttercup-yellow without a trace of any other color, retaining its richness under all weather conditions. Splendid for garden or cut flowers.



*Charles
P. Kilham*

Climbing and Pillar ROSES

For the trellis, porch or arbor, the Climbing Roses produce a most wonderful covering of delicate foliage and delightful flowers.

American Pillar. A single flowering variety of great beauty, flowers of large size, lovely shade of pink with clear white eye and clustered yellow stamens. Flowers borne in immense bunches. A beautiful sight.

Dorothy Perkins. The old favorite soft shell-pink still popular with many who appreciate its fine qualities. Flowers borne in clusters, with fragrance and lasting quality.

Excelsa. Called the "Red Dorothy Perkins" with similar form and habits of the Dorothy Perkins except a color of fine, intense crimson.

Mme. Gregoire Staechelin (*Spanish Beauty*). A very thrifty climber with enormous flowers of pearl-pink splashed crimson; remarkable for its broad frilled petals and profuse blooming.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. The most popular of all red climbing Roses. Vivid scarlet flowers of large size, produced in clusters of 3 to 20 on long, strong stems.

Rugosa and Shrub ROSES

These hardy shrub-type Roses are used in landscape work, in partial shade or sunlight; particularly effective for their lustrous, rich dark green, heavy foliage and attractive blossoms.

Austrian Copper (*Rosa foetida bicolor*). Graceful shrub Rose with small foliage and brown stems, covered with innumerable single flowers of intense copper-red on the inner surface of the petals and golden yellow on the outside.

Hugonis (*The Golden Rose of China*). In May and June this graceful shrub-rose is completely covered with single, golden yellow blossoms artistically set with tufted stamens. Always an attractive lawn specimen.

Rosa Rugosa Rubra. Flowers deep rosy carmine color, succeeded by conspicuous seed pods of large size and brilliant color, creating a showy effect in the late summer and autumn. Single blossoms.

Pink Grootendorst. Identical with Red Grootendorst except in color, which is splendid clear pink.

Red Grootendorst. Valuable as an isolated specimen or in mass in a bed or in shrubbery border or may be used as an everblooming hedge. Hardy, continues in bloom until late in fall. Double blossoms.



Mme. Gregoire Staechelin, Climber

Polyantha or Baby ROSES

This type of Rose makes a dwarf, compact, bushy form 12 to 18 inches high, producing a mass of small "baby" sized flowers from early spring until frost. Especially desirable for planting in beds or borders.

Gloria Mundi. Brilliant orange-scarlet, never-fading, double flowers produced in profusion.

Golden Salmon. A glowing salmon-scarlet flower makes one of the most striking Roses of this group. A thrifty grower and prolific bloomer, with mildew-proof foliage.

Ideal. The best dark red Polyantha Rose for beds or borders. The flowers are freely produced in large clusters.

Mme. Cecile Brunner. A dainty variety with small, double, perfect "Hybrid Tea" form. They are arranged in profuse, graceful sprays. Soft flesh-pink blended into a golden base.



Polyantha Rose, Golden Salmon

Flowering and Ornamental VINES

Always Produce Harmonious Effects for Covering Walls,
Fences, Pergolas and Trellises

AMERICAN BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus*)

A native climbing or twining plant with handsome large leaves; yellow flowers in May and June and clusters of ornamental orange, capsuled fruit in autumn. One of the most desirable climbers for shade.

AMPELOPSIS and HEDERA

American Ivy or Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). A native vine of hardy, rapid growth, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in autumn takes on the most gorgeous coloring. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas, etc.

Boston Ivy or Japanese Creeper (*Ampelopsis Veitchi*). Leaves a little smaller and more ivy-like in form than the foregoing. The plant requires some protection until it is established.

Engelmann's Ivy (*Ampelopsis Engelmanni*). A type of *A. quinquefolia* which has long been desired. It has shorter joints and smaller and thicker foliage. It is better equipped with tendrils, by which it will climb walls of stone or brick as closely as the *Veitchi* (Boston Ivy).

English Ivy (*Hedera helix*). Leaves a dark, shiny green. Used in England for covering old trees. A close growing variety.



Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchi*)



Mme. Baron Veillard—Pink
CLEMATIS: Jackmani—Purple
Mme. Edouard Andre—Red

CLEMATIS, Large Flowering Varieties

The Clematis should be grown in rich, deep, sandy loam and well mulched in the winter. These large flowering varieties grow to from 8 to 12 feet in height. See colored illustration.

Henryi. Fine bloomer; flowers large, like Jackmani, of a bright, beautiful creamy white.

Jackmani. Flowers large, of intense violet-purple. July to September. Probably the best known and most popular of the large flowering Clematis.

Mme. Baron Veillard. French introduction, sturdy of growth and profuse bloomer; lively rose in color.

Mme. Edouard Andre. This is the nearest approach to a bright red Clematis and has been called the Crimson Jackmani.

CLEMATIS, Small Flowering

Paniculata (*New, Sweet Scented Japan Clematis*). It grows and thrives anywhere and is a very rapid grower and profuse bloomer. Flowers are pure white, borne in large clusters, converting the plant into a perfect mass of white. Its extreme hardiness, bright green foliage and delightfully fragrant flowers serve to make this one of the finest hardy climbing plants in cultivation.

HONEYSUCKLE VINES (*Lonicera*)

Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Halliana*). A new, hardy variety from Japan, and has proved to be one of the best Honeysuckles grown. Blooms from June to November. It is almost evergreen and one of the most fragrant. White, changing to yellow.

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*). Blooms from June to September. The blossoms are of bright scarlet, trumpet-shaped and very showy. Vine is a strong grower, with dark green leaves, gray beneath. Fruits are yellow and hang in clusters in winter.

VINES—Continued

SILVER LACE VINE (*Polygonum Auberti*)

A rapid growing, hardy vine with tiny white flowers borne abundantly in feathery sprays. July to September.

WINTER CREEPER (*Euonymus radicans*)

***Euonymus radicans coloratus*.** A dense, flat mat of large, deep green foliage all summer and winter, turning bright red in the winter; hardy. Will grow under trees, sun or shade.

***E. radicans vegetus*.** A trailing or climbing evergreen shrub with round, glossy green leaves. Produces an abundance of orange-scarlet berries in the fall. Splendid for ground cover or may be trimmed into bush form.



Purple Chinese Wisteria



Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle



Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle

Wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*)

Purple Chinese Wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*). Most beautiful climber; of rapid growth, producing fine large clusters of lovely blue in great masses. It is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGES

BARBERRY (*Berberis*)

Japanese Barberry (*B. Thunbergi*). One of the most useful and ornamental shrubs either for hedging or general purposes. Bright green foliage in summer turning to brilliant autumn colors and shades in fall, and a handsome covering of scarlet berries that last into winter. Hardy, and thrives in shade or sunlight.

Red Leaf Barberry (*B. Thunbergi atropurpurea*). Very similar in growth and habit to the Japanese Barberry except the foliage is a rich bronze-red throughout the season, more pronounced when planted in open sunny places. Bright scarlet berries in fall. Hardy.



Barberry Thunbergi

PRIVET (*Ligustrum*)

The Privet is one of the best known shrubs, both for hedges and ornamental planting on the lawn. They grow well in all soils, also adapted to sun or shade. All varieties have attractive, dark glossy green foliage.

How to Plant a Neat Hedge



TO GET A DENSE HEDGE AT BOTTOM SET HEDGE SLIGHTLY LOWER THAN PLANTS GREW IN NURSERY.

TO GET A STRAIGHT HEDGE DIG ONE SIDE OF TRENCH STRAIGHT AND PLACE PLANTS AGAINST THIS SIDE

Amur Privet (*L. amurense*). Very hardy, semi-evergreen; tall, upright growth, resembling California Privet.

English Privet (*L. vulgaris*). Gray-green bark and foliage, with dense growth; very commonly used for sheared hedges.

Regel's Privet (*L. Regelianum*). A very hardy type, with strong growing, horizontally spreading, gracefully drooping branches, and large, shiny dark green leaves. Undoubtedly one of the most decorative varieties of the Privet family.

HARDY PERENNIALS

Delphinium

The tall stately spikes of Delphiniums; one of our most popular and satisfactory garden flowers. Excellent for cut flowers and cutting really lengthens its blooming period to late September.

Wrexham Strain Hybrids. They come in mixed singles and doubles in shades of blue, often tinged with pink. See colored illustration.

Hardy Garden Chrysanthemums

The following varieties are hardy if grown in not too wet location. After flowering season cut the dead stalks down to within 2 or 3 inches of ground and cover with leaves. Bloom when other plants begin to fail in fall. A delightful addition to the perennial garden.

Aladdin. The flowers are borne on erect stems; color at first being an exquisite warm coppery bronze, with an overlay of orange-apricot shade which deepens in early fall. See colored illustration.

Crimson Glory. Very bright crimson surpassing all early Pompons of this color. Excellent stems and foliage; flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Height 16 inches.

Crimson Splendor. A magnificent, rich crimson-maroon flower, intensified with deep garnet tones, and contrasted with a prominent golden center. Flowers 4 inches in diameter. See colored illustration.

Dazzler. This fine variety is all the name implies. The single flowers are of a "dazzling" cardinal-red produced in clusters.

Early Bronze. Extremely early variety, flowering freely from August on. Flowers are a lively bronze-yellow color.

Emma Marie. Large, double, rich lemon-yellow flowers; a very fine yellow variety.

Fern Ridge. Single, fiery red with high orange center, making a beautiful contrast. Strong grower and bloomer.

Grenadier. Large, single flowers produced in masses. Color is a bright crimson-red with an underlying sheen of bronze and golden tints on reverse of petals.

Modesty. Large, single blooms of lilac-rose color with unique narrow petals. Fine for cutting.

Pink Cushion. A very much admired variety. The plant grows in a very compact form, or clump, completely covered with flowers of a delicate pink. The general appearance is a large pink ball.

Winnetka. Pure white flowers completely covering the plant and very noticeable in the plantings in contrast with the bright colored varieties.

Mrs. F. H. Bergen. Midseason flowering, of medium height. Large, pale pink flowers with deep pink center. Very attractive.



*Wrexham Strain
Hybrid Delphinium*



Aladdin



Crimson Splendor

Garden Iris

Nothing is more lovely, in mass or in combination with other perennials, than Iris; their color combinations, beyond description, are as gorgeous as the most beautiful orchid.

Iris Germanica

Ambassadeur. S. dull purplish bronze; F. deep velvety maroon. Beards and styles yellow.

Dream. A "dream" of soft clear, uniform pink tones. An Iris that everybody admires.

Her Majesty. S. rose-pink; F. bright crimson, shaded darker.

Honorable. Golden yellow; F. mahogany-brown.

Isoline. S. silvery rose flushed bronze; F. mauve with gold tint.



Ambassadeur



Seminole

Lent A. Williamson. Early. S. very broad, soft campanula-violet; F. very large, velvety royal purple. Brilliant gold beard.

Madame Chereau. White, with border of clear blue.

Morning Splendour. Large flowers of rich red tone. One of the best Iris ever introduced.

Opera. Early. S. bright reddish lilac; F. deep velvety purple-lilac. Beard yellow.

Queen Caterina. A large iridescent pale lavender-violet with yellow beard. Large and vigorous.

Seminole. S. dark violet-rose; F. rich velvety crimson; brilliant orange beard.

Steepway. An Iris of exceptional merits. S. reddish fawn; F. rose-mauve.

Iris Sibirica

These make a bright show in the garden and are excellent for cutting. They can be cut when in bud and will fully develop in water, blooming from latter part of May until the end of June, purplish blue flowers.

Mrs. Sanders. 38 inches. A fine rich iridescent violet-blue of fine form, with fine, erect standards and flaring falls, and a beautifully veined throat.

Perry's Blue. Very large, clear blue flowers on stout, stiff stems; a vigorous free grower and very free flowering. One of the best for cutting.

Superba. Violet-blue. A very choice Iris as its name implies.

Hardy Perennial Phlox

The perennial Phloxes are among the most useful of the hardy plants and should be planted more. They are excellent bloomers. One of the most showy perennials.

Africa. A brilliant carmine-red with blood-red eye; good shaped blooms on strong stems.

B. Comte. Tall growing variety with rich, brilliant, satiny amaranth flowers.

Beacon. Brilliant cherry-red flowers carried on strong, straight stem.

Bridesmaid. Pure white blooms with large crimson-carmine eye. See colored illustration.

Champion. One of the pleasing old rose types; very free blooming.

E. I. Farrington. Bright clear pink with dark eye; vigorous grower.

Fuerbrand. New, brilliant orange-scarlet, sometimes almost vermilion; free bloomer.

Rheinlander. Beautiful salmon-pink with brilliant claret-red eye. Fine quality.

R. P. Struthers. Bright rosy carmine with claret-red eye. A good standard variety. See colored illustration.

Sunshine. Attractive salmon-rose with deep brilliant shadings. See colored illustration.



Sunshine

Bridesmaid

R. P. Struthers



Apple Trees

The Apple will grow on a variety of soils, but seldom thrives on very dry sands, or soils saturated with moisture. A deep, strong, gravelly, marly or clay loam, or a strong, sandy loam with gravelly sub-soil, produces the best crops, and the highest flavored fruit, as well as trees of the greatest longevity. Always dig the holes large enough to receive the roots without crowding; if one-year trees are planted, cut back to required height to form the head; if two-year-old are planted cut back all laterals about two-thirds.

Summer Varieties

- ✓ **Early Goodwin.** Fruit large, beautifully colored. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Excellent for cooking or dessert.
- Early Harvest.** Fruit medium size; skin yellow; flesh white, tender and juicy. Very fine early variety. Middle of July.
- Red Astrachan.** Rich, juicy and acid. Excellent for sauce or pies. Tree hardy and productive. July.
- Red June.** Always a favorite dessert variety. Skin attractive red; flesh juicy, somewhat tart flavored. Hardy and productive. July and early August.
- Yellow Transparent.** Earliest Summer Apple; always in demand for sauce or pies. Skin golden yellow; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, crisp, tender and sub-acid.



Müller's Ruby Red Rome



*Super Red
Delicious*

Autumn Varieties

- Duchess of Oldenburg.** Flesh juicy, slightly sub-acid; very hardy and abundant bearer.
- Gravenstein.** An old-time favorite cooking Apple in any form, especially fine for pies; crisp and juicy. Hardy and bears young. September to October.
- Jeffries.** Flesh white, juicy, tender and mild sub-acid flavor. One of the best eating Apples in its season. September to October.
- Red Gravenstein.** Has all the excellent qualities of the above striped variety plus a very attractive red skin.

Winter Varieties

- Bailey's Sweet.** Flesh white, tender, almost melting, with honey-sweet flavor. The best late sweet Apple. October to November.
- Delicious.** This is the original Delicious and all that is claimed for it. It is a thrifty grower, hardy and prolific bearer. Highly flavored and excellent quality and a good keeper.
- Fameuse or Snow Apple.** Flesh snowy-white, juicy, crisp and mild, pleasant flavor. Hardy and productive bearer. October to November.
- Grimes Golden.** Flesh crisp, juicy and sub-acid. Very fine for cooking in all forms. Good keeper. December to March.
- Jonathan.** Bright red skin; flesh fine grained, tender, juicy and rich flavor. Excellent for cooking or market. Trees hardy and productive. December to February.
- King (King of Tompkins County).** Flavor like the Baldwin variety. One of the best Winter Apples. November to December.
- McIntosh Red.** Valuable for eating fresh, cooking or market. Skin dark red; flesh snowy white, juicy and refreshing. Adapted for high altitude or all conditions.

WINTER APPLES—Continued.

Ruby Red Rome. This wonderful red Apple was originated by our firm and is recognized as one of the best cooking or commercial varieties. Tree bears young and is very productive. Has all the qualities of the old Rome plus the extreme high color, producing almost one hundred per cent extra fancy grade. See colored illustration, page 25.

Spitzenburg (*Esopus*). Fruit beautifully striped and splashed with red on the skin; flesh yellow, firm and delicious, rich mild acid flavor. Fine for cooking. November to April.

Spokane Beauty. Another Apple originated by our firm and is the largest sized variety known. Skin greenish yellow striped with red; flesh crisp, juicy, rich flavor. Unsurpassed for cooking in all forms or drying. Good keeper.

Stayman Winesap. One of the outstanding commercial Apples or for home use. A seedling of the old Winesap; large and of excellent quality. Long keeper.

Super Red Delicious. From the fifty-three different bud sports of the Delicious Apple, we, as the large majority of commercial planters and home consumers, have selected this as the Superior Red Delicious of all. It has solid, brilliant red skin and its yellowish flesh is tender, firm, juicy and of most pleasant, rich flavor. Good keeper. November to March. Trees make thrifty growth and bear young. See colored illustration, page 25.

Wagener. A bright red Apple of excellent quality. Especially adapted to high altitudes and matures well. Very productive and a good keeper. October to late January.

Wealthy. A wonderful red Apple, and abundant bearer. Large in size; excellent for eating, and one of the best market varieties.

White Winter Pearmain. An old-time favorite Winter Apple, still preferred by many. Skin rich golden yellow, slightly blushed. Extremely high flavored, juicy, crisp flesh. Good winter keeper.

Winesap. One of the standard commercial varieties due to its excellent keeping qualities. Dark red skin; juicy, sub-acid flavored flesh. December to May or later.

Winter Banana. Large fruit, fine grained, beautiful golden banana-yellow with blush shades. Excellent for general cooking. November to May.



*Yellow
Delicious*

Yellow Delicious. An Apple of unusual fine flavor and rich golden skin. In fact, it is all the name implies. One of the finest all-around cooking and dessert varieties grown. Splendid keeper and always remain juicy and crisp. November to May. See colored illustration.

Yellow Newtown Pippin. This stands as high as any Apple for a market and cooking variety. One of the best keepers known. Flesh rich, juicy and crisp. January to June.

Crab Apples

Red Siberian. A beautiful little fruit, produced in large clusters; highly esteemed for preserving. September.

Transcendent. A handsome Crab Apple for dessert or preserving. Early autumn.

Whitney No. 20. One of the largest Crab Apples; glossy green, splashed with carmine; juicy and pleasant flavor; good keeper and excellent for cider. August.

APRICOTS

Blenheim. Large size, oval-shaped, deep orange color. Flesh beautiful yellow, juicy and fine sweet flavor.

Peach Apricot. Large size, firm, sweet rich flavor and very productive. Last of July.

Royal. A fine large French variety. Fruit roundish oval shape. Skin dull yellow with orange cheek, faintly tinged with red. Very sweet flavored. Last of July.

Tilton. Very large size, rich apricot-yellow with flavor of the highest quality. Trees very productive. August.

Wenatchee Moorpark. One of the largest size Apricots, about 2½ inches in diameter. Color deep apricot with brownish red when ripened in the sun. Flesh firm, juicy and parting from the pit, pleasant sweet flavor. One of the very best canning and commercial varieties. August. See two-thirds size color illustration.



This illustrates two-thirds actual size of fruit

Wenatchee Moorpark Apricot

Cherries

Orchardists are resorting more and more to the planting of varieties of Cherries that are strong pollenizers. Experience seems to demonstrate that such varieties as Black Tartarian, Black Republican, Centennial, and Deacon are the best varieties to use for this purpose. Usually about one in every ten trees has proven to be the right proportion to use of these pollenizers.

Sweet Varieties

Bing. This grand new black

Cherry was originated by Seth Luelling, of Milwaukee, Ore. Almost as large again as the Black Republican; flesh very solid, flavor of the highest quality; tree thrifty, upright grower, very hardy and productive; a fine shipping and market variety. First of July.

***Black Republican.** Fruit large, very dark color when ripe; very rich and solid and an excellent keeper. Middle of July. Pollenizer.

***Black Tartarian.** Very large, purplish black, half tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful grower, and an immense bearer. Ripe last of June and beginning of July. Extensively used as a pollenizer.

***Centennial.** Very much like the Royal Ann in shape and color. As large, sweet and good. Ripens a few days later. Extensively used as pollenizer.

***Deacon.** Similar to Black Tartarian in color and size, but superior in texture and shipping qualities. One of the most satisfactory for pollenizing.



*Bing Cherries
Two-thirds normal size*

Lambert. Size very large; form roundish, heart-shaped; skin dark purplish red; flesh dark purplish red, meaty and of fine texture; semi-cling, small seed for so large a fruit; flavor sweet or very mild sub-acid, aromatic, rich.

Royal Ann (Napoleon). Fruit large; very dark color when ripe, very rich and solid and an excellent keeper. Middle of July.

Tart "Pie" Varieties

Early Richmond (Kentish). Medium size, bright red; flesh melting, juicy and rich acid flavor. Last of June.

Late Duke. Fruit large, roundish, rich, dark red, sub-acid. Tree hardy; very valuable. Ripens last of July.

May Duke. This is one of the best hardy Cherries; medium size, dark red, melting, rich and juicy, sub-acid and sweetest of all tart varieties. First of June.

Montmorency. Large. Tree very hardy and immense bearer, fruiting when young and is a regular bearer of fine crops; fruit large, fine flavor, shining red, valuable everywhere, especially in coast sections where it is planted for commercial canning purposes. One of the finest acid Cherries. See colored illustration.

Olivet. Tree hardy; fruit very large; a shining deep red sort; tender, rich and good. Last of June.

(*) Varieties used as pollenizers.



Montmorency Cherries

NUT TREES

CHESTNUT

Italian or Spanish. A handsome, round-headed tree producing an abundance of large nuts. The tree is also desirable for shade or ornamental purposes.

WALNUT

Black Walnut. A well known nut much used for shade; also valuable for timber and nuts. Very hardy.

Franquette English Walnut. This is the best and most satisfactory variety for the Pacific Northwest. It is a good bearer, thrifty grower, and reasonably hardy in most localities.

FILBERT

The best of commercial varieties are self-sterile and need be planted with a pollenizing variety. In commercial plantings one pollenizer to eight main crop varieties is sufficient.

Barcelona. Probably grown more than any other variety for commercial or home use. Large size, round, good bearer. Needs pollination.

Daviana. An elongated nut, not a heavy producer but quite essential as a pollenizer for the Barcelona.

DuChilly. A large, elongated, self-fertile variety; also planted for commercial purposes but does not produce as heavily as Barcelona. Is often used as a pollenizer for Barcelona.

PEACHES

Arp Beauty. The earliest yellow-fleshed Peach. One of the hardiest trees, bud and bloom; always producing an abundant crop. Skin yellow, richly blushed with crimson. Flesh sweet and juicy. Ripens as the Alexander is going out.

Alexander. Medium to large; greenish white covered with rich deep red; very juicy, clinging to the pit. One of the earliest varieties.

Early Crawford. So well known and popular, hardly needs description. Large Peach of fine quality. Excellent for table use or market. Freestone. August.

Elberta. Very large; skin golden yellow where exposed to the sun. Flesh yellow, juicy and well flavored; frees from the pit. One of the fine market varieties. September.

Early Elberta. Large sized; rich yellow flesh and freestone; sweet and juicy. One of the very finest for canning or market. Ripens ten days before the Elberta.

Golden Jubilee. One of the finest newly introduced Peaches. Large size, golden yellow, juicy, firm flesh. Yellow skin with red cheek. Superb for fresh dessert and excellent for canning, and fine shipper. Bears three to four weeks before Elberta. Introduced and endorsed by the New Jersey Experiment Station. Hardy. See colored illustration.

Hale-Haven. Introduced by the Michigan Experiment Station. A cross of the South Haven and J. H. Hale. Has the prolific bearing quality of the former and the unexcelled shipping quality of the Hale. Freestone, strong grower, very hardy and heavy bearer with fine flavor. Ripens ten days earlier than Elberta. You cannot make a mistake by planting this grand variety for home use or market. See colored illustration.

Hale's Early. Medium size, nearly round; skin mottled red. Flesh white, juicy and pleasant; freestone. August.

Heath Cling. A most delicious white cling. Very large, creamy white flesh, juicy and sweet; valuable for canning. Early September.

Indian Cling. Very large dark purple clingstone. Flesh dark, firm and sweet; excellent for spice pickles. September.

Lemon Cling. Well known for its fine canning quality. Large size, golden skin and flesh; very firm. September.



Hale-Haven Peach

J. H. Hale. Well known for its solid, juicy, sweet flesh of excellent shipping quality. Large size, round-shaped, attractive golden color and considered one of the best commercial Peaches. Ripens three days to a week before Elberta.

Malta or Muir. Very sweet and firm, yellow with faint blush. Large size and very free from pit. Popular for drying or canning. August.

Orange Cling. One of the very highest quality of the cling Peaches. Fruit large, rich yellow, juicy, sweet flesh; tree heavy bearer and hardy. Late September.

Rochester. Early midseason; good size, yellow freestone. Very fine quality, sweet and juicy. Very popular for market. Trees hardy and prolific. Ripens three weeks before Elberta.

Salway. A large English Peach with deep yellow flesh; juicy, melting and rich. One of the latest ripening Peaches and a good market variety.

Slappey. Fruit is rich, yellow colored flesh and skin, and excellent flavor; very fine for canning or fresh table Peach. Ripens about ten days before Elberta.

South Haven. Another very fine canning and table Peach. Golden yellow flesh, also skin, which has attractive red cheek. Fine grained and splendid flavor. Hardy and very prolific bearer. Ripens about two weeks before Elberta.

NECTARINES

Boston. Skin a deep yellow with a bright blush; rich yellow flesh without any red at the pit; sweet and pleasant. Freestone.

Early Violet. Skin yellowish green with purple-red cheek. Flesh rich, melting and highly flavored. July.

QUINCES

Champion. A very prolific bearer. Fruit large and of high quality, spicy Quince flavor. Bears young and is hardy.

Orange. Large, roundish shape and golden yellow skin; fine grained, quality and flavor. Excellent for cooking.

Pineapple. Originated by Luther Burbank. Suggestive of the pineapple. Makes a superior jelly. May be eaten raw or cooks tender quickly. A most delicious flavor.

MULBERRIES

Russian. A very hardy, rapid grower. Fruit small, but produced in abundance. May be eaten as a fruit or is desirable in juice form for flavoring and coloring in combination with other fruit juices.



Golden Jubilee Peach

PLUMS for the Northwest

Blue Damson. Small fruit; skin dark purple, covered with blue bloom; sweet and rich flavored; used much for preserves.

Burbank. Early and heavy bearer; fruit large, yellowing ground with red cheek in sun; flesh yellow, firm and very sweet. Middle of July.

Climax (Japanese). One of the finest eating Plums and much in demand for home use or commercial shipping purposes. The fruit is large, heart-shaped and cherry-red in color; flesh sweet, juicy and rich. The tree bears at an early age.

Duarte. A Japanese variety, however, hardier than most of that type of Plum. Blood-red flesh; small pit; rich flavor and juicy; unsurpassed for preserves or jelly.

Formosa. Unusually handsome fruit, large, averaging 6 inches in diameter; skin shading from light to deep red; flesh firm, sweet and juicy. Trees thrifty grower and prolific.

Peach Plum. Fruit large size and ripens early; skin rich red; flesh amber-yellow, rich, juicy and extremely pleasant flavor. One of the finest Plums for eating fresh or cooked. Middle of July

President. (European.) The latest commercial shipping variety, popular and profitable, with increasing favor with planters. The fruit is large, roundish, dark blue in color. The flesh is golden yellow and fine texture. It is an excellent shipper. See colored illustration.



President Plum

Prunes

Date Prune. Also sometimes called Coates 1418 or Improved French Prune. This variety is sweeter and larger than the regular French Prune; very fine grained and excellent for drying for those who favor a sweet, dried Prune. Skin reddish purple.

French or Petite. This is a medium sized sweet Prune. Fine texture and extensively used for a commercial drying Prune. A prolific bearer.

Hungarian. One of the largest of Prunes. A beautiful red skin; flesh juicy, rich and delicious. Its appearance and quality make it a good market variety. September.

Italian (Fellenberg). Probably the best known commercial and all-around Prune in the Northwest. It is used extensively for drying and fresh market. Large size, oval shaped, dark purple skin, rich amber, tart, sweet flavor; fine shipper. Trees very prolific. August to September.

Silver. Large size and sweet; a good dryer; ripens late; prolific bearer. October.

Sugar. A very large Prune with dark purple skin; rich yellow, juicy and very sweet flavored flesh. Ripens early.

Weatherspoon. Well known commercially as the Early Italian. It is a seedling of the old Italian and introduced to the trade by us several years ago. Fruit very similar in shape to the "round type" of the Italian but is larger in size, sweeter and a better shipper. The color has the same rich purple-blue but colors up and matures seven to ten days earlier than the Italian. This makes it one of the very finest and most profitable commercial Prunes. Keeping and shipping quality also surpasses any other Prune. Trees very hardy and practically immune to red spider or other insect pests. Our stock is the true strain from the original tree. See colored illustration on back cover.



Seckel or "Sugar" Pear

PEARS

Summer Varieties

Bartlett. A well known favorite for eating fresh or canning. Large size, buttery, juicy and high flavored. August to September. See colored illustration.

Clapp's Favorite. Fruit large; skin thin, pale yellow; flesh white, fine grained, rich and sweet. Ripens two weeks earlier than Bartlett.

Autumn and Winter Varieties

Beurre d'Anjou. A fine Pear; rather large; flesh yellowish white, rich and vinous flavored. Tree good grower and productive. October and November.

Beurre Bosc. Large, deep yellow, russet colored and long neck. Half melting, juicy, delicious with pleasant odor. Good shipper. Sept.

Doyenne du Comice. Skin rich yellow at maturity, often lightly shaded with crimson. Flesh white, fine grained and melting, sweet and rich. Very good. October to November.

Flemish Beauty. Large fruit; pale yellow, becoming reddish brown at maturity on the sunny side. Flesh yellowish white and juicy. Excellent for canning. Late September.

Seckel. Often called the Sugar Pear due to the rich sweet flavor. Small size, juicy and melting. One of the finest for spiced pickles, nothing as fine for this purpose. October. See colored illustration.

Winter Nelis. Tree hardy and thrifty. A delicious Winter Pear of medium size; flesh yellowish white, very juicy when ripe. One of the very finest for eating fresh. December to February.



Bartlett Pear



*Eldorado
Blackberries*

Blackberries

Alfred. The Blackberry without a core. Ripens early, about a week before other varieties. Berries large size, often nearly two inches in length. Flavor sweet and delicious. Very hardy.

Eldorado. The best commercial Blackberry. Bears young, providing nearly a full crop the year after planting. Very hardy and never winter-kills. Vigorous grower; large berries of fine flavor and excellent, firm quality. See colored illustration.

Dewberries

Lucretia. Ripens ten days earlier than blackberries. Produces large quantities of fruit and has ready sale on the market. Fine for home use, either fresh or canned. Berries very large, jet black, sweet and juicy.

Loganberry

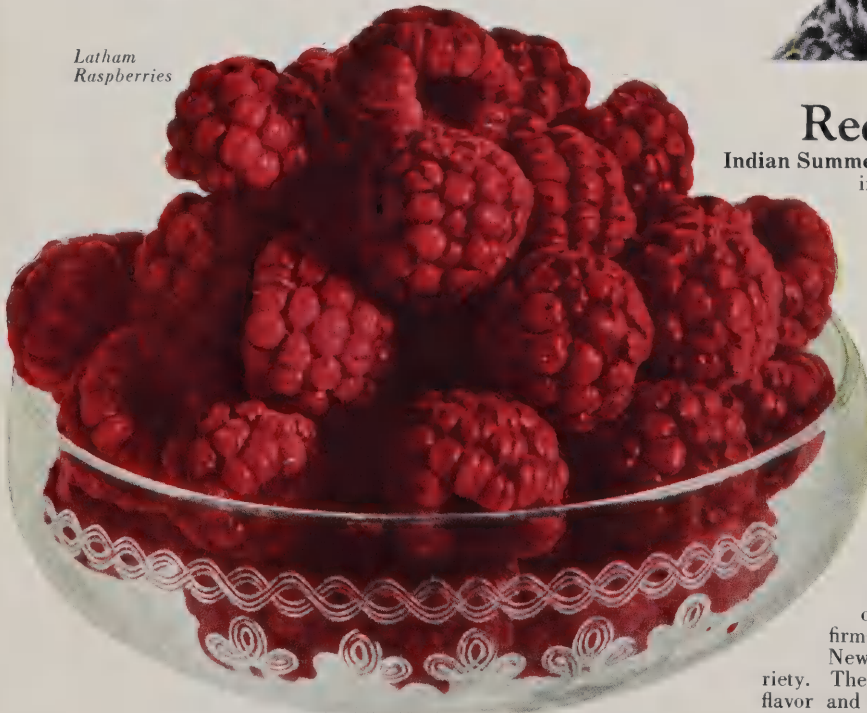
Loganberry is a cross between the blackberry and raspberry, and a favorite of many for fresh, canned, jellies, juices or pies. Flavor is a luscious tart-sweet.

Black Raspberries

Cumberland. The largest of all Blackcaps and best for midseason crops, for either home or market. Berries are large, attractive, firm and of the highest quality; rich, sweet and produced in abundance. Bush is hardy and vigorous grower. This wonderful variety should always be included in the list. See colored illustration.

New Logan Blackcap. The most dependable early Black Raspberry yet produced. This variety ripens one week earlier than the Cumberland, giving the grower an opportunity to make real money before the main crop Cumberland ripens. An extra heavy bearer and berries as large and fine quality as Cumberland.

*Latham
Raspberries*



Cumberland Raspberries

Red Raspberries

Indian Summer. A new two-crop Red Raspberry. Bears in the summer and also in the fall, continuing until frost. The berries are large, medium red and of high quality. Is superior to all so-called Ever-bearing Red Raspberries.

Latham. Probably the best main season Red Raspberry for home or market. Extra large, rich red berries, some measuring an inch in diameter; unusually prolific bearer. Very firm and suitable for canning or shipping. Retains its high color when canned.

Newburgh. A new Red Raspberry. The plants are heavy and stocky, the canes carry a large load of berries. So far has proven immune from mosaic, is very hardy and easy to grow. The berries are larger than other varieties, their size holds up well during their long picking season. The firmness and freedom from crumbling make Newburgh a good shipper and market variety. The color is a lighter red than Latham; flavor and quality is easily on a par and ripens several days earlier than Latham.

MILTON, OREGON

Filled..... by..... Amount paid \$.....

GUARANTEE—We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to life, description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any nursery stock, seeds, or plants that we sell. It is mutually agreed that our total liability for any error, should stock prove untrue to name as labeled, shall be limited upon satisfactory proof, to our replacing free or refunding purchase price.

GRAPES

For the Northwest

American Varieties

The American varieties of Grapes are very hardy and need no special winter protection in most localities. Especially suitable for covering fences or arbors; splendid for juices and jellies.

Agawam. Vigorous grower, productive, large bunches, dark red fruit, aromatic, foxy flavor. Arbor culture especially. Ripens about September 30th.

Caco. The new red Grape. Of exceptional merit. Earlier than Concord. Wine-red, compact bunch, good size, hardy, thrifty grower. Good arbor variety. See colored illustration.

Concord. The old, unsurpassed "slipskin" variety, too well known to need a recommendation. Succeeds everywhere Grapes grow. Black, sweet, ripens around September 15th.

Fredonia. This new blue-black Grape was originated and thoroughly tested by the New York Experiment Station. Ripens 15 days before Concord. Very large berries on compact bunches; spicy, sweet flavor and fragrant. Vines are hardy, thrifty, and heavy producers. See colored illustration.

Golden Muscat. Our choicest golden amber-white Grape for your fancy desserts and wines. Large, somewhat oblong berries in large, compact bunches. Rich, sweet, mellow, aromatic Muscat flavor. Wonderful keeper, shipper and producer. Ripens late. See colored illustration on back cover.

Niagara. Very large, round, golden white Grape, of musky flavor, grown in large, compact bunches. Ripens same season as Concord and is often called the "White Concord." Very hardy and prolific.

*Caco
The New
Red Grape*

European Varieties

Distinguished by the solid, firm, crisp berry, with skin adhering to pulp. Not as hardy as the American varieties. Need some protection in colder sections.

Black Prince (Rose of Peru). Very large, oval, firm, crackling flesh, with rich, delicious flavor; good market variety. September.

Malaga. One of the finest table Grapes. Large bunch, berries large, oval, yellowish green, thick skin, firm, crisp flesh. Requires hot climate. September.

Muscat or Alexander. Large, long, somewhat loose bunch; berries elongated, slightly oval, amber color when ripe; flesh firm and brittle, sweet, rich, sugary. Used largely for raisins. September.

Thompson Seedless. The best known seedless Grape; widely planted for raisins, market and home fruit as well. Large bunch of rather small, amber-yellow berries; sweet and mild.

Tokay. Very large bunch and berry, thick skin, pale red covered with bloom; firm, sweet flesh. An old standard table variety. October.

*Fredonia
A New
Early
Grape*

Rhubarb

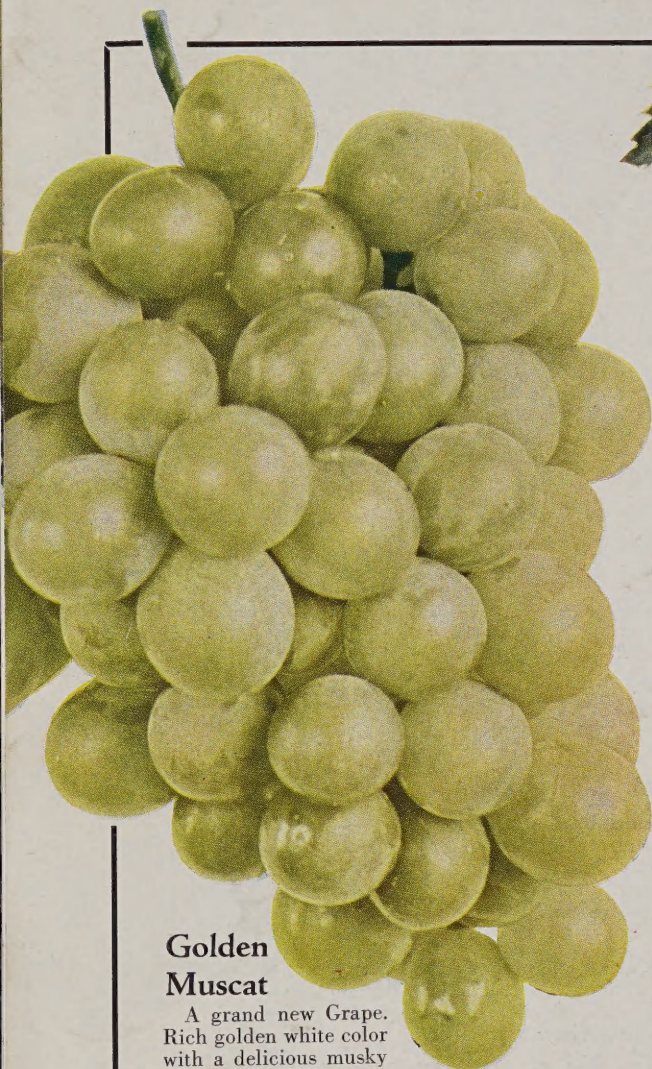
A well known plant appreciated by nearly every person for sauce and pies in the early springtime. Very easy to grow in most any garden soil.

Horseradish

Horseradish does best planted in rich, loose soil. Set the roots slanting and cover with about two inches of soil. Especially desirable as an appetizer.

A Specialty of Ours —

UP-TO-THE-MINUTE
VARIETIES FOR THE HOME
AND COMMERCIAL ORCHARD



Golden Muscat

A grand new Grape. Rich golden white color with a delicious musky flavor. Hardy. See general description, page 31.

Weatherspoon Prune

A New Money Maker

Unsurpassed for shipping, canning or drying. Flesh rich golden amber color, solid, juicy and sweet. See general description, page 29.



New Boysenberry

Probably the most popular berry ever produced. Makes delicious pies, sauce and jellies. See general description, page 30.



MILTON NURSERY CO., MILTON, OREGON